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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1886, was as

Sunday, 15th Monday, 16th Thesday, 17th Wednesday, 18th Thursday, 19th

.12,364 Average..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1886. N. P. Fellis, 18EAL. Solary Public, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,194 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,208 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies. Geo. B. Tzschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

Subscribed and sworn to build and 2d day of August, A. D. 1886.

N. P. Ferra

Notary Public.

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STRAWS show which way the lemonadesgo. THE cable line which hesitates to build

THERE is no safe place in this free land for the advocates of murder and the apostles of ruin

THE motto, "Don't be a clam," has been changed during the present bot weather to "Don't be a grease spet."

THERE appears to have been no confliet among the jurors in the anarchist case. The verdict as announced was

reached on the first ballot, Church Howe's "boodle" is being freely distributed in advance of the convention, but "boodle" will fail to materi-

ally change the result of the people's THE sudden zeal of the administration to deplete the treasury surplus is noteworthy. It is ascribed to the double motive of relieving Wall street and helping the democracy. It may accomplish the former, but it comes too late to do

much for the latter. Ir having been stated that Mrs. Cleveland will open the Minneapolis exposition by an electric connection established with the president's cottage in the Adirondacks, St. Louis is proposing to engage her for a similar service for the exposition in that city.

MR. TILDEN'S exceutors are understood to object to the smallness of their compensation under the terms of the will. This is fixed at \$5,000 a piece during the continuance of the trust, or in other words, for life. Messrs, Green, Smith Bigelow must want a slice of the earth.

A HUNDRED odd acres of Omaha suburban real estate sold a few months ago for \$25,000, two weeks later for \$55,000. and on Friday last for \$75,000. 'The possibilities of next year are enough to dazzleany one but the hardened real estate dealers, who are already figuring way up in the millions.

THE Hon. Samuel J. Randall spoke his little piece at the mass meeting of Irishmen at Chicago, Friday evening, and according to the report gave them the sound advice not to let politics creep within their counsels. None the less it is not to be believed that Mr. Randall travcled all the way from Philadelphia to Cnieago solely to show his devotion to the Irish cause. Samuel is deuced siy, and it isn't his fault if a good opportunity to advance his own cause slips by him.

THE advertisement for plans for a new Catholic church calls attention to the remarkable growth of eatholicism in Omata and throughout the state. Few cities of the size boasts of so many handsome and substantial church buildings occupied by Roman Catholic worshippers and few states in the far west of so many charges and faithful missionaries. This result is due in large degree to the generous and steady stream of contributions from the church membership, to faithful stewardship on the part of the trustees and to the wise and far-sighted guardianship of the Bishop of Omaha. Bishop O'Connor combines the rare qualifications of fine business ability and the learning of the cloisters. He is quite as much at home at his desk surrounded with abstracts of titles and audited accounts of parishes as he is in the Episcopal pulpit preaching the doctrines of the church.

Safe and Unsafe Investments.

realty is quite without precedent. The

remarkable growth of Omaha is respon-

sible for much of this extraordinary de-

mand for real estate. We have not only

doubled in stable population during the

past five years, but we have materially

increased in wealth. Our trade is double

and our manufacturing industries have

enlarged in almost equal proportions.

Pavements, sewers, water supply

and other features of metro-

from the small towns of Nebraska and

the neighboring states a large number of

men of means with money to invest in

homes and solid dollars to plant in inter-

est bearing property. Foreign capital,

to the extent of several millions, has

sought investment in our midst, releasing

an equal amount of home capital. The

The question whether Omaha real es-

tate is a safe investment can be best

answered by pointing to the manner in

which eastern capitalists are dealing in

it. Any venture is a safe investment

which will bring a fair rate of interest

as a return on the money invested. The

safest of all investments, in a growing

city, is realty close to the business centre.

The next safest is that which is next

closer. Any city lot or addition property

which has an immediate rentable value

or can be made available for renting

purposes by an expenditure within the

means of the owner, is a safe investment,

not a doubtful speculation. The prices

of Omaha real estate are not high when

compared with those of Kansas City and

sonable in price. But there is danger of

inflation in the line of 'outside prop-

erty." Farm land cut up into lots is still

farm land unless accessible and available

for residence purposes. City lots five or

six miles from the city limits, under pres-

anyother light than that of purely specu

lative ventures. They are based on hope

for the future rather than on a knowl

edge of the requirements of the present

He Knows Why.

According to Church Howe, the sup-

port of the BEE would be death to his

candidacy. How strange, Three weeks

ago the artful dodger from the banks of

the Nemaha was boasting that he was

assured of Rosewater's help in his can-

A visit to this office undeceived him

Neither his threats nor his pleas for si-

lence succeeded in changing the situa-

tion as it was. Promises of reform will

not pass muster among honest men who

have been sold out time and again by

this confirmed trickster. No man

knows better than Church Howe

why he is opposed by the BEE

and why its opposition voices the senti-

ment of honest men everywhere in the

state of Nebraska. His record is dyed so

deeply with fraud, falsehood and corrup-

tion that the stains will last as long as

A man whose piedges are not worth

the breath wasted in making them, a poli-

tician whose hands are dyed with bribe

money and legislative blackmail, a

mountebank whose ground and lofty po-

litical tumbling from one party platform

to another and from every conceivable

site standpoint-such a man must have

a cheek of adamant to appeal to his rec-

ord and charge that its honest exposure

will only assist the advancement of his

Party wreckers may defy public senti

ment and hoot at the effect of the scalpel

which dissects for the education of

voters the black history of such danger-

ous corruptions as Church Howe. But

the people are behind the politicians and

hold the easting vote. There should be

no danger of Howe's nomination. There

is not the shadow of a danger of his elec-

From Politician to People.

Senator Van Wyck's call for an expres-

ion of the popular preference on the

senatorial question naturally disgusts

the professional politicians. They are

indignant that anyone should presume

to question their power and right to

select the representative of Nebraska

in the upper house of congress. Accord-

ingly, the request of General Van Wyck

that the voters of the state, acting under

the constitutional proviso, should voice

their preference for senator strikes the

honorable bilks and legislative lobbyists

as a piece of audacious impertinence.

Such a precedent, if established, would

This is precisely what the people of the

state intended when they engrafted the

much discussed proviso on the constitu-

tion and made provision by statutory en-

actment for carrying it into effect. It

was drafted to bring the senatorial elec-

tion closer to the votes of the people.

Under its terms, no legislator who votes

in joint session can plead ignorance of

the will of his constituents or violate his

pledges through a mistaken judgment of

the force of public sentiment. The law

passed by the legislature to give

effect to the constitutional proviso

was drawn up on the assumption

that representatives of the people are

honest spokesmen for their constituents.

It assumes that the popular will once

known, will be promptly carried into op-

While the constitution of the United

States determines the method by which

senators shall be chosen by the legisla-

tures it leaves to the states the determi-

nation as to how legislators shall be made

to voice the popular wish on senato-

rial issues. The gravest cause of com-

plaint with the national senate to-day is its

lack of sympathy with the people of the

country. It is obstructive and arrogant.

Depending upon the politicians for their

six years, tenure of office, the senators,

with few exceptions, are more interested

in pandering to the wishes of the lobby

than in complying with the will of the

great majority, which they are supposed

to represent. The railroads control the

legislatures of many states. It is not

surprising that they control the senators

which the railroads select. Great mon-

eyed interests dictate the choice of the

joint sessions in other states and the sen-

ators chosen are the abject tools of the

money power. Between the people,

who work and toll and pay taxes and

who are most vitally interested

eration by the men elected for that pur-

destroy their occupation.

side of every living question to the oppo-

Nebraskans have memories.

political aims.

real estate boom is the consequence.

attracted

politan life have

in good government, and The activity of the real estate market United States senate, two barriers are erected, the lobby and the legislature. It continues unabated. The number of is to do away with the first of these that transfers breaks all the records. Money is rapidly changing hands in Omaha and Nebraska's law, to which Senator Van Wyck appeals, has been created. the amount now being planted in city

It is well that the statute should have a fair trial in Nebraska, and that the appeal from the politicians to the people should be made by a senator whose record of five years of unbroken service for the people will outlast all the malicious assaults of the politicians who are banded together to defeat him.

The Fair and Exposition. The Interstate Fair and Exposition which opens in this city on September 6th will surpass in elements of attractive interest any display of its kind ever before given in this section. The exhibits will be more numerous, the space covered greater, the outside attractions larger. The managers have profited well from past experience. Nothing that large means and hard labor can accomplish has been left undone. Ample buildings, beautifully renovated grounds, the fastest half mile course in America and an Exposition structure roomy, light and safe will provide rare facilities for displays which will at once amuse and instruct the great crowds who are certain to be in attendance. The completion of the railroad to the grounds affords unequalled transportation facilities for exhibits and exhibitors, while the renewal of the enclosure and the buildings within make what is, without question, the neatest and the most interesting fair grounds in the west.

The exposition which will be held at the same time as the fair promises to be fully as attractive. Every foot of space has already been taken. To comply with the pressure from anxious exhibitors, St. Paul. Within reasonable limits from the managers have been compelled to the centre of population property is reaconstruct an annex. Trade art and industry will be well represented. Nebraskans will be afforded an opportunity o see what Nebraskans are doing. A half of score of other states and territories in the Missouri valley will enter the

list as exponents of western enterprise. ent conditions, cannot be considered in The managements of the fair and expositions having done their part, it remains for the people to do theirs. A large, a generous attendance should be guarranteed. The great stimulus to all enterprise is public appreciation of the efforts of enterprising men.

A Great Educational Movement. There is no fact connected with the growth and expansion of the intellectual and moral forces of the time more interesting and remarkable than the phenomenal progress of the Chautauqua movement, which it may be remarked s peculiarly an American enterprise. With the great mass of intelligent people who have heard of this movement, and with many of those even who have been its beneficiaries and are now enjoying its advantages, there is probably very tittle accurate knowledge of the extent of its ramifications and of the great good it is accomplishing not only in this country but in many other lands. A volume by Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, just issued from the Chautauqua press in Boston, narrates in most interesting form the history, work and character of this remarkable movement, of which the author is competent to speak as one of its originators and still its head. Beginning in 1874, by the joint labor of a wealthy and Christian citizen of Akron, Ohio, Mr. John Miller, and Dr. Vincent, with the idea of simply utilizing the time of the summer vacation by a moderate course of religious reading and study, more particularly with reference to Sunday school work, the movement taking its name from the beautiful lake in southwestern New York where it got its start, and where the assemblies are annually held, has since broadened its scope until it has become one of the greatest educational instrumentalities of the age.

Chautauqua is aptly described as the biggest of camp-meetings, the most encyclopedic of universities, the widest of squeational reading associations. Its plan is to establish in every house a college where knowledge may be acquired with so little expenditure of time that no member of a family desiring such knowledge need be excluded from the privilege. In this way it brings mental culture to thousands who would otherwise never have got it, and by the simplest of means. How extensive its good work has grown to be will appear from the fact that having its local habitation in the summer assembly at Chautauqua lake, it likewise governs some thirty similar camp-meetings scattered from Maine to California, while its reading circles, pursuing various courses of prescribed reading and study, report to the central office at Plainfield, New Jersey, not only from a great number of places in the United States but from the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, China, India, Bulgaria, Syria, Persia, Russia, Mexico, Central America, the Sandwich islands and Japan. Among the highly interesting results recorded is the fact that in Japan there are over one thousand members of a Chautauqua cirele; that in Cape Colony, South Africa, the Chautauqua plan has been eminently successful; and that it has penetrated even into Russia and been kindly repeived.

While every branch of this admirable and comprehensive plan of self-education is excellent, the most popular and best feature of the work is the "Literary and Scientific Circle." This is a company of pledged readers for mutual help and encouragement under experienced leaders and adopted text-books, prescribing a symmetrical tour - years course of reading and study in literature, art and science, in connection with the routine of daily life, and especially adapted for those whose educational advantages have been limited. It requires, if one would secure its proper benefits. an average time of about forty minutes per day. In its careful selection and wide range of topics it promotes good habits of daily thought and conversation, and gives at least an introduction to, and considerable of the insight and outlook of a "liberal education." It tends to remove that indefinite and embarrassing distance between the "educated" and the common mind, to level undesirable class distinctions and to make common interests. Aside from the wider outlook and the larger information, it unlifts and strengthens the mental and social faculties, and so inures not only to the private benefit of the individual, but to the public advantage of a larger man-

hood and womanhood, a higher grade of

the citizenship. One of the best features is the husbandry of time which would otherwise be wasted, and the self-discipline involved in the very act of rescuing odd moments. Another of its good suggestions is that education is never finished, and no one is ever too old to

> learn. It is impossible to overestimate the great good which this movement has accomplished in the twelve years since it was started, of which there is abundant and explicit testimony in Dr. Vincent's book, or to compute the vast benefits vet to come from it. It is a great beneficent instrumentality that commends itself to the simplest as well as the most enlightened understanding, and the possibilities of which may be said to be unlimited.

The Lesson of the Convictions. The verdict of the jury condemning to death the Chicago anarchists was something more than a vindication of the law and a conservation of justice. It was a declaration as well that the American people not only do not sympathize with the bloody and destructive principles of which these men, in their coarse and brutal way, are the representatives, but that they have the will and the courage to punish to the last extremity of the law those who put these principles in practice. Greatly as all must regret the terrible sacrifice that was necessary to bring out this declaration fully and unmistakably, the compensation will be complete if the hordes of anarchism shall learn from it that the free soil of America cannot be used with impunity for the propagation and practice of their doctrines of ruin and murder, and that for those who outrage the freedom and the generous hospitality of the republic there is swift and certain punishment

Unquestionably we have as people been misjudged in this regard. The socialist and anarchist elements of Europe, of which the Chicago conspirators are the basest product, have undoubtedly believed that the United States offered a fair and free field for the cultivation and growth of their theories, and that not only was the popular mind here susceptible to them, but there was assured protection for the propagandists to almost any extreme whether of speech or act. The miserable men condemned to death in Chicago came to this country thoroughly impressed with this false idea, and tens of thousands of others whom they left behind them entertained the same notion. They found here a generous meas-

ure of toleration, and that general indifference to their wild mouthings and threatening displays which come of a sense of security and conscious power. Misled by this evidence of apparent publie unconcern and encouraged by the reinforcement of a few worthless and reckless natives, they went forward boldly with their conspiracy and worked it out to its logical end in murder. Then the people awakened from their indifference, and from one end of the land to the other demanded that these cowardly conspirators and brutal as sassins be hunted down and brought to justice. In the remotest end of the country the feeling was not less strong than it was in Chicago that these perpetrators of wholesale murder should be punished. Every law-respecting citizen, every man with a patriotic instinct-the merchant, the farmer, the honest workingman-all were actuated by the one timent that the criminals should suffer the full penalty of their crime. Only among the enemies of peace and order and law did they find the sympathy that was powerless to aid them.

It was a revelation to these men whose misguided impressions had led them to expect a different popular expression, and their fate will be a lesson to those of their kind here and abroad. It teaches that this is a republic of law, that the freedom vouchsafed to every man who comes here carries with it the obligation of obedience to the laws, that conspiracy against the peace and welfare of society not less a crime here than in other civilized nations, that destruction of property and murder as remedies for real or fancied political or social evitare not recognized in the American code, and that this people have the power and the courage to compel obedience to every requirement of the laws and to punish those who violate them. The cost of the lesson has been severe and bitter, but it

possesses inestimable value. THE irrepressible McGillicuddy comes into public notice again through a report made from Pine Ridge that the recent count of the Indians at that agency shows 2,600 less than the ex-agent car ried on the rolls. The assumption of course is that the fighting doctor pocketed the surplus rations to the amount of some \$200,000 a year. Dr. McGillicuddy comes promptly to the front with his answer. He admits the probability of the truth of the count, and begs leave to refer to his several annual reports urging a rigid count of the Sioux, on the ground that the rations issued were in excess of the Indians to whom they were given. The annual censuses taken by the agent, according to Dr. McGillicuddy, are as incorrect as city censuses, the Indians always reporting their numbers far above the actual figures. Having no other basis to go on, he has issued the rations called for by the books. The Sioux have been the only ones who have profited in consequence. In conclusion the doctor wishes it understood that his name is still McGillieuddy, and that he can be found at Rapid City to answer to any charges made against his adminis-tration, while his bondsmen are within

easy call. MR. FOSTER, one of the attorneys of the convicted anarchists, is reported to have said that if the penalty prescribed by the jury is inflicted the jurymen will not be out of danger. Threats of what might befall the jury were made in advance of the verdict for the purpose of intimidation, and it is to their honor as fearless men that it was wholly without influence. So will this later menace fail to affect the course of justice. The jury did its duty, and it will go hard with anarchists and their sympathizers if any violence is visited upon the men who were faithful to their oath and to their conscience,

POLITICAL POINTS.

Cornelius K. Vanderbilt is suggested as a candidate for mayor of New York. Ex-Gov. Cushing K. Davis, of Minnesota has entered the canvass for the United States senate.

Ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan, has gone to Maine to stump the state during the campaign. Theodore Price, of Paris, Mo., has been

nominated by the democrats for judge of th supreme court The New York greenback state committee

bave agreed to hold a state convention at Albany September 21. The republicans of the Second district of

Michigan have nominated Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsllantl, for congress. Congressman Hewltt is said to be easily evading the temptation to enter Into a con-

test for Senator Warner Miller's seat. Gov. Smith's county in Vermont having declared in Tayor of Edmunds for senator the movement to retire the latter is regarded as at an end.

A bitter fight among West Virginia demo rats over the election of Senator Camden's recessor is said to cast some doubt on the complexion of the next legislature, The Ilquor dealers charge that the prohibi-

tionists in Hinds county, Mississippi, carried their point at the polls by using shotguns to keep the negroes from voting. Hon, Frank Hiscock is working hard to

secure legislators in New York to help him Into the United States senate. The Syracuse Standard is booming him. Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, seems to think he has a very easy job to defeat

Senator Dawes. He will make no active canvass, and urges his friends to be easy on the old man. Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, has boldly announced his determination to buy no more tickets for pienics, fairs, excursions and

benefits. He will change his mind shortly

before the next election, at which he is a can-Chicago Tribune: Mrs. President Cleveland is to open the Minneapolis exposition Monday next at long range, by touching an electric bell in the Adirondacks, connecting with wires leading to Minneapolis. This, so many patriotic democrats have been long and anxiously waiting.

Perhaps.

We shall not tight Mexico now, probably but perhaps those Texaus have got their blood up so strong that they will go and wipe out

An Augur that Didn't Bore. Chicago Herald, It is a great pity that General Angur

Loaded at Both Ends. Chicago Tribune, Henry Ward Beecher is preparing a lecture

ountry the coming season. So his gun was loaded at both ends. The Matter of Bait. Ballimore American.

The departure of so many government of ficials and congressmen on fishing trips i having its effect on the bait market. The boom in the whisky trade is the largest for many months.

Ought to Retain a Good Lawyer by the Year.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Secretary Bayard has done well in employ ing an attorney to help him manage the Mexican difficulty. If he would retain a good lawyer by the year he would be able to conduct the general business of his department with more success than he has yet achieved.

A Patriot, but-

Wall Street News. It was at El Paso. Texas, that a citizen buckled on two revolvers, seized an American flag in his hands, and was about to jump into the street and yell: "Down with Mexico!" when a stranger laid his hand on his arm and whispered: "Don't; I'll give you a dollar not to."

"Ain't you a patriot?" howled the Texan. "Oh, yes."

"I want to get rid of \$6,000 worth of Mex-

And don't you want to see Mexico "Certainly."

ican Central stock first. Please don't add to the excitement."

"Then what alls you?"

Mother's Promise. C. Edward Rich. A pair of bright and reguish ave-A string held fast in keeping:

A string held fast in keeping:

In graceful circles sweeping. A pair of dim and tearful orbs Upgazing to the clear blue skies; A pair of chubby, dimpled hands Unclasped in woful, sad surprise; Each moment growing less in size,

Some soothing tale the mother tells Of God and angels way up high, To whom the airy toy has sped, And soon the tears began to dry When mother promises that God Will send it to him by and by.

'Mid mother's many daily cares. The thoughtless pledge is very soon Forgotten; but the artless child Remembers well the promised boon, And asks one day: "Oh, mother, when Will God get through with my balloon?

COMPLIMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Without Precedent. Creighton Transcript: The enterprise of the Omaha BEE is without precedent. With its daily cable dispatches and Sanday edition t ranks second to none of the metropolitan dailies. We predict that with the present management in five years time, the BEE will be one of the strongest journals in the United

The Greatest Western Newspaper. The Rowdy West, Douglas, Wyoming: The maha Ber is now issuing a mammoth Sunday edition, intended to be the best paper in the entire west, and Mr. Rosewater never undertakes anything he cannot accomplish. The BEE is certainly the greatest western newspaper of the age.

Will be Appreciated.

Beatrice Republican: The Omaha Bee has ommenced the publication of a Sunday edition, giving it an issue every day in the week. The progressive west admires enterprise in newspaper business, as well as any thing el. e, and we believe this metropolitan venture of the BEE will be duly appreciated. The BEE is a fresh, lively and newsy paper.

Geronimo Surrounded by Mexicans. NOGALES, Arizona, August 21.—News has ust reached here that while negotiations were pending between the Mexican authorities and Geronimo, near Arizpe, the Mexicans quietly surrounded the Indians and now have them where there is no possibility of escape. Geronimo has been notified that the only terms will be unconditional surrender. Captain Lawton has been notified and is now moving towards Arizpe.

A Home Rule Straw. EDINBURGH, August 21 .- In the new elec-

tion which has just taken place in Leith to till the vacancy caused by Gladstone's choos ing to sit for Midlothian, which he was also elected to represent in parliament, Ferguson. Giadstoman candidate, has been overwhe Imingly successful. He polled 4,204 vete-against 1,528 for McGregor and 1,499 for Jeneks.

A Pair of Postmasters

WASHINGTON, August 21. - (Special Tele-gram to the BEE.) - L. Nye was to-day appointed postmaster at Degay, Stanton county, Neb., vice Frederick Hohnek, declined; J. B. Mears, White Cloud, Mills county, Iowa, vice J. S. Liller, resigned.

THE COUNTY SARDINE-BOX.

Where the Poor and Insane Are Crowded Together Like Live Stock.

A FARM WORTH \$400,000.

Scarcely a Breathing Place for the Papper and Nine Little Mouse Traps for Thirty Insane Persons.

The "poor you have alway with you"

num of the orthodox churchman, from his Sunday-school days until the solemn hour approaches, when "dust to dust" is the ceremonial order. The words are as full of meaning as any in the language, and if one-quarter of humanity would keep them constantly before the eye, this would be a better world. The fact is, however, they stand out boldly in a great ocean of theory, and when bedewed with a tiny drop of practical meaning the christian world is convuised. Charity seems to be only of word construction. It is a pleasant thing to talk about, and appears very sentimental when in golden letters it is ranged along side of "God bless our home," and other curtailed wall proclamations, that are sure to decorate the room where the pastor makes his cails. The announcement that charity begins at home, may be correct, as far as being a religious coloring for selfishness, but in the way of drawing practihowever, is not the electric touch for which | cal attention to deserving unfortunates, who seemingly have always lived in the winter of life, it is a delusion and a snare. It really seems so sensible and christian like to send money and necessaries thousands of miles away to the heathen, when in the shade of the very domicile of the donor, flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, are writhing in pain and being rapidly hurried to the graves by disease. The fact is that every day experience shows that there is too couldn't have bored a few holes in the negro little practice in religion, and too much theorizing. This is particularly the case when the able are called upon to succor the unable-the strong to assist the weak. Here the left hand is very apt to know too much about what the right upon Ireland, which he will deliver in this hand does, and if there is one thing more than another, that has given infidelity and agnosticism a prominent position in the affairs of the world it is the great difference between what the good churchman says and what he does-the pulpit as far as practical religion is concerned, is too far removed from the purse. The tender-hearted Omahan need not take a vessel for India or Africa to interview the heathen-he can find him and her and their sad-eyed little ones in the lower districts of the city. The expenses of an ocean trip can be devoted to better uses by taking a walk to the hospitals, or to the poor house, just outside of the western walls of this goodly municipality. Here can be found an ample arena for the worthy and heroic display of charity and christianity. Let the heathen in far off climes continue to roam in his blissful ignorance, and let the warm hand of kindness be placed on the poor and needy at our doors. The second table is good enough for the uncivilized for a time at least, until our suffering neighbors are attended to Did I say Omaha's poor house? Yes, I believe I did, but it would be more proper to substitute the words poor farm,

for there are 160 acres of the latter, where the birds of the air and the animals of he field have a grand there are only 36x40 feet of the former, wherein seventy-five men, women and children, fashioned after the Maker's image, are huddled together like sheep in a shamble. Enfeebled octogenarians, who have been east, through no fault of their's, on the rocks and reefs, are mixed up with little children, whose age ckily does not let them know whether they are paupers or princes. Maimed and crippled are crowded together with healthy young women, who have only a temporary residence at the poor house obvious reasons. worst of all is the crowding of the insane and idiotic with those whose minds are sound. Since the return of incurables from the state hospital for the insane to this county, affairs at th poor house are really outrageous. Ther s no blame to be laid at the doors of I . Pierce, the outgoing superintendent. or his estimable wife. county commissioners altogether at fault although it must be acknowledged that they have given the matter less atten-tion than they ought. It seems very strange that Douglas county should have a tract of 160 acres, less about eight acres deeded to the Belt line, which is really the linest suburban propery in this vicinity, and still have such meagre accommodations for its poor and its sick There are only nine cells for the thirty insane inmates. They are smaller than the single apartments in our jail. In each of these there are two beds filling the contracted space longitudinally to exactness and leaving a space of about a foot between the beds. Some of these pa-

tients are so mentally wrecked that they cannot be allowed to roam in the vards and are continually under lock and key Nevertheless it is a low estimate to say that the poor farm is worth to-day in eash \$400,000. Its east line is the west line of the city. It stands on a commanding elevation but two blocks from Hanseom park, and adjoins on the city side a collection of costly and landsome residences. Property on Cuming street far to the north and farther beyond the city limits is readily selling t the rate of \$6,000 per acre. fore does not seem to be true economysuch as any level-headed business man would use in his private affairs-to allow this amount of money to lie buried in acres that produce nothing of any mo-ment, because they are not tilled, and the poor and sick, for whom the prop-erty was procured, allowed to remain in the condition in which they now are. It may be that there is some legal reason why this state of affairs exists. The courts, however, deal in equity as well as law, and it is not likely the public at large would now criticize any movement which would provide suitably quarters for the poor, provided the pitchy fingers of rings were kept away the sale. Here is a question should claim the attention of the human itarians and the public spirited in our midst. Give the little boy with the bean shooter a rest for a while. Deny the pi ratical crow its winter crumbs over severe in blaming the driver who plies the lash rather too freely on his horse, and examine into this poor house matter with a view of doing something worth; of true manhood for God's creatures. The poor of course are alway with" this community, they are "with every community, but it is doubtful if there is a place on the great foot tool of Omainotence where they are "housed" as in this country.

The main building of the poor house is 36x10, two stories in elevation over basement, in which are located the kirchen and dining room. On the rear south helf is a wooden porch, 18x50, which is used for sitting purposes. Adjoining this in the second story of the main building are the quarters for the male sick. The next room east contains the cells for the insane and idiotic. The other rooms on this floor are used as domi-

From actual figures, allowing for the vegetables raised on the farm, the cost of maintaining each pauper is \$2.65 per year. The officers of the establishment are I. N. Pierce, superintendent, with a salary of \$75 per month; Mrs. 1. N. Pierce, matron, \$25; Dr. Rebert, county physician, and two nurses, who receive mere nominal salaries. To the credit of the officials be it said, that considering the cramped ac commodations, they keep the poor house and its unfortunate inmates in wonder fully good condition. A commendable system provails, and during the years that Mr. Pierce has had charge, his ardous duties seem to have been faithfully is a biblical phrase that is continually fulfilled. The incoming superintendent, Mr. Mahoney, will find that he was no sinceure, and that he has been honored beating a tattoo on the plastic tympawith one of the least remunerative and most thankless positions in the county government. Among the seventy live in mates of the poor houst now there are of course interesting charasters. Men and women who have had strange vissisitudes in life, and even some whose years have been passed amid sensational events. Various causes have found them in their present forlorn positions, but to them be the little grain of satisfaction that only in one or two cases was their downfall the result of their own fault "Man's inhumanity to man" plays a very important part in populating the poor-house of Donglas county, and so it will be undoutedly to the end of time.
Among the thirty insane persons are some very peculiar people-the sullen and morose, the playful and laughing, and those monomaniaes on certain sub-jects are all to be seen. One unfortunate girl is deaf, dumb and an incurable idiot. To her death would be a providential re-lief. Colonel Shinowski has been an inmate of the poorhouse for five years. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, led a Missouri regiment during the late war, and at one time held an important posi-tion in the aforesaid state. Many efforts have been made to find some of his kin, but to no avail. There the old soldier sits in silence, fighting with a wrecked memory the battles of the chaparral and cactus country and those of a later day in the sunny south. A German, known only by the name of Hans, is a harmless lunatic, eatirely devoted to wood carving. Pieces of board are furnished him and he passes the entire day doing really artistic work With an indifferent knife he can make almost anything out of wood. One of his late productions, a street car, is a perfeet model, while several combination locks he made would do credit to a Greenleaf worker. Another German imagines himself a pedestrian and his steps have furrowed the yard where his frequent 'laps' are made. The son of a well-known Irish family of this city is also afflicted with the walking mania but his taste turns to long distance trips, hence he has to be confined. The other day when given the freedom of the grounds he entered the lists with an imaginary opponent and was subsequently found at Fremont. The four children deserted at the depot by a heartless mother were skipping around the lawn on the day of my visit, their minds intent on play. For them, unworthy parents have made a cruel beginning, that will end-God knows how. portunity for much character study in the poor house, and food for grave reflection. Every movement of the pauper and insane has a sermon in it, of value for young and old, while collectively there stands out in the foregone the crying de-mand that this christian community should not permit the poor and insanc,

tories for the male and female poor

Across the yard to the south is a one

story wooden wing, 38x60, which is one tirely occupied for dormitory purposes.

will be the first to gird on the armor of charity for this crusade? J. B. J. RYAN.

A Very Mean Man. Chicago Heraid: "Talking about mean men," said a commercial traveler on a Michigan Central train, "I think I know the meanest man living. I met him on the road about two weeks ago, and I regret to say he was a commercial traveler. He was a great story teller, this mean man was, and three or four of ug sat in the smoking room having time. When he tell in his last and a good

the healthy and the sick, to be thes huddled together for want of room. Who

When he on his last and prize we all laughed till our sides ached Vann except one chap who sat in front of the yarn spinright This man never cracked a He did not even seem to know that a story had been told. Once in awhile he vawned, and there was a sort of far away look in his eyes, but he laugh. Our story-teller was astounded-you have seen good story-tellers look around to see if everybody was laughing properly, haven't your and he gianced at that silent man as if he could eat him up. He was mortally offended. Pretty soon the silent man got up and left the smoking room, when the yarn

spinner burst out:
"Who's that gawky fool that just went out?-the blanked idiot!" "Oh, never mind him," said one of the party; "he's a newly married man on his wedding tour. He and his bride have been down to the falls, and he is so much in love that he can't think of anything Their berth is just opposite mine, and I've been watching 'em

"The story teller said nothing more, but there was a wicked look in his eye as the party broke up. As we went to our berths the bridegroom came in apparently to wait till his ducky had retired. Our yarn-spinning friend glared at him and passed on.

'It was pretty late, and the berths were all made up and the lights turned low. In lifteen minutes we were all in bed, and just beginning to doze, when the most unearthly screaming rent the air. Instantly the car was filled with commotion. Heads were sticking out of a dozen berths, half the passengers were yelling, and the porter and conductor were running about like wild men. Above all of the din could be heard the fierce, shrill screams of a middle-aged and healthy-lunged female. By means of these unearthly sounds the porter was enabled to locate the all was apparent trouble. when our bridegroom came bounding out of birth Ao. 9 with a pair of fists following him. The conductor demanded to know what he was doing in that birth, and as soon as the screaming could be quieted so that his thin, sacred voice could be heard, the poor young man re plied with the declaration that he had climbed into his own berth, and that there was some one in it who had no business there. He backed up his assertion by showing up his birth check, which, sure chough, called for No. 9. Just then I caught sight of our story teller's face ing out between the curtains of his upper berth near by. On his mug was an ex-pression of fiendish satisfaction, and I at nce discovered the cause of all the trouble. The scorned story teller had reached ver and changed the plush streamer cearing the gold letter "9" into the place f the one marked "7" and had thereby had his revenge.

'I think a man who would play a trick like that on a bridegroom is entitled to the prize as the meanest man on the

Real Estate Transfers. The following transfers were filed

August 20, with the county clerk. Joseph Kavanaugh and wife to Daniel Raf-erty, lot 3, blk Sl, South Omaha, w d-\$1500, J S Caulfield to Anna Moran, S 133 It lot 21. Clark Place, w d—S800. Christian Hartman, and wife to Charles K Collins, lot 18, bik II, Hanseom Place w d— \$1200.

Charles Nelson and wife to John Linder-Charles Neison and wire to John Linder-holm, part lots 17 and 29, blk 9, Kountze & Ruth's add, wd—\$4750. Hampden Watch Co to Alpha Pearson, lot 9, block 10, Dwight & Lyman's add, q.c.